REMARKS/ARGUMENTS

Reconsideration and allowance of this application are respectfully requested.

Currently, claims 2-8 and 23-43 are pending in this application.

Title:

A new title that is indicative of the invention has been provided. Applicant thus

requests that the objection to the title be withdrawn.

Rejections Under 35 U.S.C. §103:

Claims 3-4, 7 and 23-24 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. §103 as allegedly being

unpatentable over Murphy, Jr. et al (U.S. '741, hereinafter "Murphy") in view of Johnson

et al (U.S. '008, hereinafter "Johnson"). Applicant respectfully traverses this rejection.

In order to establish a prima facie case of obviousness, all of the claim limitations

must be taught or suggested by the prior art. The combination of Murphy and Johnson

fails to teach or suggest all of the claim limitations. For example, the combination fails to

teach or suggest "transmitting a client-side persistent information packet containing the

validated address token to the client terminal," as required by independent claim 23 and

its dependents.

Through the above claimed feature, faster access to documents on a server are

enabled once a user has been validated. An authenticated user may automatically be

given access to the system if a resource server determines that a request for a document

contains an already validated identifier.

Neither Murphy nor Johnson contemplate providing faster access to documents stored remotely in such a manner. There is nothing in either Murphy or Johnson, either alone or in combination, that teaches or suggests issuing validated identifiers, let alone doing so to obtain the benefit of facilitating faster authentication procedures in the manner of the present invention.

Murphy merely relates to synchronizing connectionless applications across a network using simple encryption techniques. Murphy describes a technique by which tokens can be exchanged between client and server. Web browser 100 initiates the transaction by sending an http request to WSG server 102. When Web browser 100 returns the HTML form (or transaction) to WSG server 102, it will return the token.

Johnson describes addressing at a basic level the need to remotely authenticate and authorize users of a distributed data processing system. Col. 10 of Johnson merely indicates that a server processes a request for service message for a remote machine by checking the verifier field in the message for validity, to insure that the identity of the remote machine is known. If the verifier is found to be valid, the credentials information object found in the message is passed to authentication agent at the server. If the credentials are found to be valid, then they are examined and used to determine the identity of the remote user performing the request for service. This determination in Johnson is to be made from examining lists of remote users authorized or forbidden to use the system. If the remote process is authorized, then the credentials table is updated. Johnson thus makes it clear that the result of the process is not to re-issue a validated credential and provide this to the user. Indeed, Col. 12, lines 12 to 18 of Johnson makes

it clear that a remote user can have a valid credentials id for a server, but not necessarily access to a file the user is attempting to open.

In contrast, the present invention provides the benefit of avoiding the need to perform a time-consuming verification process of the credentials of a user each time he/she seek to access document. Such speed is highly advantageous as users expect fast response times when accessing documents. The invention removes the need to validate the user each time which would be very time-consuming. Instead, a "validated" identifier is provided to the user for subsequent communications. One of ordinary skill in the art, when faced with the problem of speeding up access to content stored remotely would not, on reading Murphy or Johnson alone or in combination, have appreciated this benefit.

Accordingly, Applicant submits that claims 3, 4, 7 and 23-24 are not "obvious" over Murphy and Johnson and respectfully requests that the rejection of these claims under 35 U.S.C. §103 be withdrawn.

Claim 2 was rejected under 35 U.S.C. §103 as allegedly being unpatentable over Murphy in view of Johnson and further in view of Kirsch (U.S. '915). Claims 5-6 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. §103 as allegedly being unpatentable over Murphy in view of Johnson and further in view of See et al (U.S. '243, hereinafter "See"). Claim 8 was rejected under 35 U.S.C. §103 as allegedly being unpatentable over Murphy in view of Johnson and further in view of Levergood et al. Since claims 2, 5-6 and 8 depend at least indirectly from claim 23, all of the comments made above with respect to Murphy and Johnson apply equally to these claims. Applicant submits that none of these tertiary references (Kirsh, See and Levergood) remedy the above described deficiencies of

Murphy and Johnson. Applicant therefore respectfully requests that the rejection of these claims under 35 U.S.C. §103 be withdrawn.
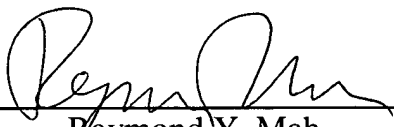
New Claims:

New claims 25-43 have been added to provide additional protection for the invention. Each of these new claims requires, *inter alia*, "issuing a validated identifying tag for the user to the client terminal for storage thereof." Applicant submits that claims 25-43 are allowable.

Conclusion:

Applicant believes that this entire application is in condition for allowance and respectfully requests a notice to this effect. If the Examiner has any questions or believes that an interview would further prosecution of this application, the Examiner is invited to telephone the undersigned.

Respectfully submitted,

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